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A. A. CROSBY & CO.,

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CROSBY, MORE & CO.,

CORNER

DIVISION & GARDEN STS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Builders', Saddlers', Carriage-Makers' and Fancy Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Tar, Pitch, Oakum.

Carriage and Sleigh Wood-Work,

INCLUDING HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS AND POLES,

Agricultural Implements.

ALSO

Leather and Rubber Belting, Sporting and Blasting Powder.

GUNS & PISTOLS,

&c., &c., &c.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS.

AGENTS FOR

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE AND

Lodi Manufacturing Company's Poudrette.

MECHANICS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY.

WARRANTING ALL GOODS AS RECOMMENDED AND AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Thanking the general public for their favors and patronage to the old, we solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

A. A. CROSBY,
P. S. GALLAGHER.

Soda Water

PURE FROM THE ICE COLD LAPLAND FOUNTAIN

AT O. HERMAN'S, UPPER KINGSTON.

ICE CREAM

THE BEST IN THE CITY CAN BE FOUND AT

O. HERMAN'S

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, UPPER KINGSTON.

A DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD.

HECKER'S FARINA

Is a very agreeable, light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. For sale by all grocers.

HECKER & BRO., CROTON MILLS, 203 CHERRY STREET, NEW YORK.

The Daily Freeman.

VOL. 2.-NO. 241.

CITY OF KINGSTON, (RONDOUT,) N. Y., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30; 1873.

WHOLE NO. 551.

Letter from Japan.

Correspondence Albany Evening Journal.

SANFORD, Japan, July 29th, 1873.
Dear F. J.—I hope you did not get "blown up" on the Fourth of July, or in any way. It was a very strange kind of a day here, for I had nobody to celebrate it with me. I had expected to have some fireworks, and was going to give an exhibition with some stereoscopic pictures, but neither of them came in time. But at daybreak I raised my large flag and fired a salute of twenty shots, and a number of my friends came to see me, dressed in their gorgeous Japanese costume, out of respect to the day.

As I could not have any other celebration I invited some Japanese musicians to come and give me a serenade. You must know that there is scarcely anything in the world that I miss so much out here as I do music. I think I would give a great deal, if I could ever hear you or little Bill play "just one" tune on the piano, or if I could go to church and hear the people sing. But I cannot know any time to come, so I thought I would see what kind of a concert the Japs could give me.

They sent two very large boxes here in the afternoon, containing their instruments, and in the evening they came to the house in great ceremony, seeming to be well pleased at being invited to play their talents before a foreigner. There were eighteen of them, and for the most part they were old men, of what is called the "two-sworded" class. As music is considered a very "select" art in Japan, it is only practiced by such persons as these, and poor folks and common people are not allowed to hear it; in fact, until recent years, music was entirely forbidden them. They told me that they were very rarely seen by the people, and that they were able to bring together so much musical talent in Shidzooka, as on this occasion, whereupon I declared myself exceedingly fortunate, and said I anticipated quite a treat.

Having cleared the chairs and table out of my room, they squatted themselves down in a circle on the floor, and I took my seat on a rocking-chair in the midst of the group. They had a "programme" prepared, which included some of their best pieces, and previous to their playing each, they gave a short history of it, and told the legend upon which it was founded. Their instruments were so curious looking, that you would scarcely have known what they were meant for. The largest two consisted of long boards of hard wood, shaped in a kind of curve, and colored dark, and having ten or twelve strings of silk, very strong and tightly stretched. Each string has its own little "bridge," made of triangular shaped pieces of ivory, and they were placed in a position similar to a "key-board." The man who played on the strings had his fingers armed with a heavy pair of brass thimbles, and with these he sounded one chord after another, quite slowly, and with great deliberation.

Another instrument, of which there were several, consisted of a small number of polished reeds of different lengths, and bound together at the bottom by a silver band. This little contrivance was to me the funniest of them all. When it was played, the man put his mouth to a hole near the bottom of the metal band, and blew the reeds, which sounded up in front of his face, so that his head looked as though it were the top of a diminutive organ. He managed the various notes by placing his fingers over other little holes in the sides of the reeds. There were one or two kinds of flutes or flutes in the "band," and also a large brass drum suspended in an elegantly carved circular frame, such as they use in all the temples here. A few other instruments completed the set, including a little keg-shaped drum, highly ornamented, and beaten with two thin sticks, by an old, half-blind man who had a clean-shaven head.

When all these fellows began to play at once, it made a chaos of sound beyond description. It was like a chorus of wild animals suddenly let loose, and was on the whole such a ridiculous pretension at "music," that it was with difficulty I could manage to keep a straight face before it all.

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After this strange concert was all over, I presented my thanks to the "chief musician," and then I ordered the whole company into my dining room, where I had the longest table spread that I have ever had occasion to use here. It took some little management to get them all seated in safety, and then their astonishment at the strangeness of my supper-programme was fully as great as my own was at the novelty of their musical one. As each new dish made its appearance, it drew forth a profound sigh of satisfaction, and it seemed to me so deep that I could not tell whether it came from the heart, or the stomach. They took of everything I gave them with great gusto, asking at the same time all kinds of questions of my interpreter. They especially wanted to know, as I passed each one of them, some allusion to pine, apple, whether it was the kind of apple that grows on pine trees! They were very much pleased with the bread, because it seemed so white, and all of them put a few pieces in their sleeve-pockets, to show their appreciation of it. It is always a Japanese custom to carry home whatever they wish from the table, by putting it in their sleeve-pockets.

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which I saw are very old, and give an accurate representation of all parts and processes in the whale fishery, as it has been carried on there for several hundred years or more.

Nye as Judge.

A STORY OF NEVADA'S EX-SENATOR.

When James W. Nye was a very young man, not more than thirty, he was appointed one of the Common Pleas Judges for his native county of Madison N. Y., and gave great satisfaction by his popular manners, personal courage, and large humanities. Nye was always a favorite with the old Democratic leaders of the Empire State, especially with Martin Van Buren and William L. Marcy. Although an extreme Democratic partisan, his ready humor and instinctive generosity made him the center of a considerable following. Few men surpassed him in private conversation or public speaking, as those who enjoyed his society and heard his speeches during the war noted he reminded, but to the incident I intended to relate: When he became judge of the Madison county, he one day visited the county prison in the character of an inspector, and was surprised to find among the inmates a lad of twelve or thirteen years of age, sent there to await his trial on a charge of theft. Struck by the youthful appearance, he asked him whether he was guilty of the charge laid against him, to which the boy replied in the affirmative. He said his father and mother were miserably poor, and that in desperation he had broken into a corn crib and supplied the family with corn. Believing from the lad's manner that he was worthy of being reclaimed, he called on a neighbor and had him bailed out to make his appearance a couple of days later, and the District Attorney presented the facts with much feeling, after which the Judge said that he would simply state what he knew of the case, without calling counsel for the defense. After relating what he had heard in the jail from the lips of the boy (and you may be sure he did his best to correct the emphatic presentation of the officer of the law, he turned to the jury-box and declared that he did not believe there was a man of the twelve that could vote to send this young creature with a blasted reputation out upon a cold and heartless world.

It is needless to say that an instantaneous acquittal followed. After the adjournment of the court the judge sent for the boy and found that he and his parents were very destitute, but that he was naturally bright and intelligent, ambitious to learn, in good health, and had previously borne an excellent character. Gov. Marcy was at that time Secretary of War under President James K. Polk. To him, therefore, as one of his closest friends, whose lead he had followed in the Democratic party from his first vote, Judge Nye wrote a letter relating the story as I have tried to tell it, and asking him to secure for the lad the appointment of cadet at the military academy. In answer, Gov. Marcy said that he regretted his inability to comply with this request; that the possible vacancies at West Point had been filled in advance both by the Congressmen and the President from his list of large; but that he had in his power to send him to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The lad was accordingly entered among the acolytes of that admirable institution, and by good conduct and close application, rose rapidly in the service. During the war he was one of the ablest of Admiral Farragut's captains, and it was always agreeable to sit by and hear Nye, who himself grew rapidly in the esteem and confidence of his country, relate this simple story, and especially the success which had crowned his efforts to save his protégé from a life of shame and set him forward in the path of honorable distinction. The rescued boy became in after years a brave and brilliant seaman, and Nye grew from a county judge to be Governor of Nevada in 1861, and then a Senator in Congress when the Territory became a State, beginning his term in 1865 and closing it in 1873. So that it may be said that in this case at least the best way to help oneself is to help our fellow-creatures.

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Augustus Schepmoes,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE IN JOHN ST., OPPOSITE MUSIC HALL.

Special attention paid to the collection of accounts.

C. D. EDMONSTON,

Manufacturer of Segars,
Wholesale Dealer in

CHEWING, SMOKING AND PLUG
TOBACCO.

Briar & Clay Pipes, &c.

Garden Street, opposite Rhinebeck Ferry,
RONDOUT, N. Y.

NEW MARKET.

I am now fully at home in my NEW MARKET,

Cor. Division & Union Sts.,

and keep always on hand the finest assortment of

MEATS OF ALL KINDS

in the city. Everything in the meat line, Fresh and Corned.

DEGARMO INSTITUTE,
RHINEBECK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

The Spring and Summer Session of this First class School for

Young Men and Young Women

Will begin on

'Monday, March 31st.

Only a few vacancies remain. For Catalogues and particulars, address the Principal,

J. M. DEGARMO, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. V. SHERWOOD

Has removed his dental establishment from his old stand in Garden Street to

The Newkirk Building,
DIVISION STREET.

Nearly opposite the Mansion House, over Andrew Dunn's extensive Watch and Jewelry Store.

FRISSELLE & ROSA,
DENTISTS!!

Offices in Kingston and Rondout.

AN ESTHETICIAN ADMINISTERED.

Dr. Frisselle will be at the Kingston Office every day except Thursday and Friday, when he will be at the Rondout Office every day except Thursday and Friday, when he will be at the Kingston Office.

KINGSTON OFFICE, corner of Wall and John Streets; RONDOUT OFFICE, over Van Dusen's Drug Store, in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. V. SHERWOOD.

ESTABLISHED SINCE THE FLOOD.

JOHN HINES,

Wholesale Dealer in

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS

Chewing, Smoking & Plug Tobaccos.

Proprietor of the Celebrated brand

"Buckeye," Long Cut Smoking Tobacco.

An assortment of BRIER-WOOD and CLAY Pipes.

SMOKERS' ARTICLES GENERALLY.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Near Park-place 235 Greenwich-st., New York.

USE RENNE'S

PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL.

"It Works Like a Charm."

Safe, clean and delicious to use

Safe, clean and delicious to use

Safe, clean and delicious to use

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Safe, clean and delicious to use

New Coal & Lumber Yard.

D. C. OVERBAUGH,

Having stocked his New Yard with a Large Assortment of

LUMBER & TIMBER.

Would inform Contractors and Builders that they can be supplied with best

qualities of everything needed in their business for the lowest prices possible. Please call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Having built a Coal House of 1,500

tons capacity, and filled it, I would inform the people of Kingston that I am now ready to deliver

COAL OF ANY SIZE TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL PLEASE ALL.

My Coal shall be well screened and 2,000 lbs. guaranteed to the ton. Coal or Lumber sent to any point on the Railroad by the Car-load or smaller quantity. My facilities for doing business are such that I am enabled to sell at Reduced Prices. Call and see me at the central part of the City.

OFFICE ON UNION AVENUE, NEAR SCHWABACH'S.

189v1 D. C. OVERBAUGH.

FISHER & STONE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WALL STREET, ADJOINING COURT HOUSE.

Largest and best assortment Spring stock in the County, comprising all the latest novelties.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings, Etc.,

The Daily Freeman.

Kingston, Wednesday Morning, July 30.

Vienna finds her news with regard to our meetings. It is very sad to learn that cholera is making such dreadful ravages that the deaths average a score daily, while the cases foot up two hundred and the deaths have been as many as thirty in a day. But we Americans will find the dispatch consolatory in its concluding sentence, which expresses the positive opinion that many of the highest prizes at the Exposition will be won by Americans. There is an especial gratification in learning this, as in the earlier hours of the Exposition, Americans presented a quite shabby appearance and excited not a few jeers and disparaging remarks. But the flattering opinion the Emperor expressed but a few days ago, will pretty surely be followed by that official decision that tells of surpassing merit. Let us hope Americans, unless among the first brood of rascally cholera, will draw none of the prizes that King Cholera bestows with such strict impartiality.

We don't know that anything we can say will avail with Ann Eliza Webb, who has sued her lord and master, Brigham Young, for a cool couple of hundred thousand dollars and a divorce, with a thousand per month alimony until the case is decided. This is too much, Ann Eliza. The least reflection should be cast upon you for asking more than Young can perform. A man with seventeen wives has something to do in the matter of credulity, and has to pay out a tolerably large sum for calico, dimit, stockings, bustles, and switches, besides looking after the children. Though there seems to be no limit to his husbandry, yet there will be to his purse. If all of his servants were to take their rise and demand pin money like this Web, he would be a poor man. Ann Eliza, that some one of the other sweet sixteen, at present lying peacefully in the generous bosom of Young, does not rise and with majestic wrath and ready broomstick sweep away this Web from the jealous parlor. There is such a thing as being jealous over part of a man, for even tailors have green-eyed wives.

Unwinding Out.
The New York Sun has only about a column and a quarter on the subject of the late attempt to outrage Mr. Dago. We are natural mathematicians and, although the weather is severe for figuring, we have carefully computed the time necessary for this thing to run out of the Sun, taking the present ratio of decline as a basis. Without puzzling the heads of our intelligent but unsentient readers with the details of the process, we shall here only give the general result. The last allusion which the Sun will make to "The Attempted Outrage" will occupy four lines of its space in the lower right-hand corner of its last page on the 31st of December, 1899. By that time all knowledge of the event itself will have passed from the people's current information. We hope the Sun subscribers will not hastily stop the paper. Twenty-six years isn't long to wait.

Disappointed.
There is a natural tendency in the human mind to associate great names with striking personal appearance on the part of their owners. To be sure we are aware of the absurdity of this so far as its reality is concerned, but it is a universal matter of fact, but the instinct is not absurd. Nature, in her wordless but convincing way, tells us that power should always have a suitable embodiment. Thus plenty of people who know better than to expect it, notwithstanding that it is possible that President Grant, who passed our office yesterday, would prove to be at least seventeen feet high. When they see a quiet man with a white hair, a man no taller than their family grocer, they had an indelible feeling of having been humbugged. Little children, the springs of greatness have always been obscure, and Kings, Shahs and Presidents are more or less highly-ornamented editions of the old book. This is best for us all. Don't worry over it.

Haron Reuter in a Fix.
English capitalists refuse to float the German adventurer's bonds in connection with his Persian contract. This is not surprising. We thought it likely that the credulous and much enduring London Stock Board would at last get sick of lending money on all sorts of wild-cat schemes. Reuter has the English newspapers in leading strings through his monopoly of telegraphic news. Little feat could not be performed in this country. Especially if it were so poorly done as it is there. We are not without our telegraphic and railroad kings, but none of them dares to oppose for any length of time the public interests. When they become persons in their solid opposition to what is best for the people who patronize them they either reform or resign. Jay Gould felt for this reason, so did Fisk, and the sturdy old Commodore himself could not stand one year against the just voice of public reprobation. Only that Englishmen are deceived by these grasping spirits, then slow to admit the fact, they would have sunk less money in Reuter's "bonds" than all the gold that has been taken out of us. We are glad they repudiate Reuter. Let him try Wall street.

Too Much Punch and Beer.
The Evangelist, as represented by the Springfield Republican, speaks of the drinking-songs contained in the Yale College edition in the following terms:
"A moral atmosphere, charged with the aroma that breathes through the drinking songs and some others, is simply poisonous to young men whose characters are not formed, and who are not prepared to confront temptation manfully. If such an atmosphere is not peculiar to Yale, but pervades other colleges, it is time that Christian leaders and educators, if not the fathers of the nation, be made aware of the fact."
Undoubtedly. We cannot but remark, however, that the Evangelist is slightly unfortunate in the second member of the first sentence here quoted, justifying as it does, the inference that songs of a convivial character are not so misleading to men who are "prepared to confront temptation." That eminently careful and orthodox paper does not, of course, intend to convey such an impression, and we allude to it only as an example of clouded English. Laying aside all technicalities, we here record our opinion that our contemporary is entirely right in its general position. Whether the bibulous music of the Carmine Yalensis is a more or less feeble reproduction of the heavy songs of the German Universities or not, there is no question raised as to its damaging nature. "Lickin' and larnin'," declared Pete Jones in Eggleston's Boomer Schoonmaker, "lickin' and larnin' goes together." Pete undoubtedly had the character of the Western schoolboy and may have been sound in his deduction as to the principal stimulus needed for education. There is room for a valid opposition, nevertheless, to the idea that dissipation and mental development go hand in hand. Tipping and its logical outcome, drunkenness, receive no small encouragement from the prominence which those pernicious customs take in much of our popular literature. Dickens is full of it. Most of his "characters" are given, except of his persistent habit of taking exercise in the open air. Our most crisp and sparkling verse, however, is perhaps the best, when by a neat use of the flowers of dissipation, Wit-

ness Holmes, ad lib. Well, we won't quote any old saws, but our colleges are in manifest need of Gough and other Battle-Axes of Temperance, if, as is asserted, the boys enjoy such rousing and suggestive songs as the one beginning—
"The man that drinks good whiskey punch,
And goes to bed right mellow,
Lives as he ought to live,
And dies a good good fellow."

CURRENT TOPICS.
Why do news-mongers continue their reference to the Shah of Persia's jeweled coronet? An anecdote, indeed, this, we hear!

Sudden drowning cases are of daily occurrence. Why is not more care used in bathing and boating pastimes?

How the local pages of country papers do keep up their references to the hay crop! It is getting time for them to begin about potatoes.

The Mormon wives of Brigham Young, it is alleged, have until the 4th of October next to be allowed that relation, or declining to it, meekly citing to that much married man.

Would it not be well in populous places to have a number of patent fire extinguishers within ready reach? Who knows what preventive of sweeping fires may thus be encouraged?

The rumor that a petition has been sent already to Gov. Dix to use the pardon prerogative in the case of Walworth, is entitled to but little credence.

The anti-pass question as applied to western railroads, don't seem to work well. Various expedients are successfully used to nullify the resolve to abolish the free-pass system.

The female costumes at Saratoga are reported as plainer, hence more sensible than customary. Little over-dressing is observed, and black seems to take precedence for church, the promenade and even at home. But few long trains are worn.

Brigham Young and the railroad magnate Col. Tom Scott are reported to be in collision about some big scheme on the lower part of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Further developments will take place on the latter's return from Europe.

The last Brooklyn sensation case is a young widow, Ellen Goodrich by name, who has had a young Italian arrested for sending a circular to her employer and to her boarding-house injuriously reflecting upon her character. The acquaintance was originally what is known as a "picked up" one, and ends as not uncommon to such abnormal relations.

Newport is generally admitted to be the most solid of all the fashionable summer resorts. Horse racing that forms one of the features of Saratoga, and Long Branch, has become no institution at Newport; while the scores of palatial summer abodes of the industrial and opulent from New York city and elsewhere, give the latter resort an air of substance as distinguished from shoddily.

A New York correspondent of the Troy Times in referring to the newspaper story fixing A. T. Stewart's wealth at the fabulous amount of \$100,000,000, unhesitatingly avers that the great merchant, and adds that one-fifth of that sum will prove nearer the truth, giving several facts to prove his assertion.

It is stated on the authority of Dr. Russell in one of his letters to the New York Times, that the Prince of Wales interests himself deeply in the political workings of other European nationalities, and to that end carried on a large correspondence with the most eminent men of note throughout Europe. This sentiment, so well founded, better than much of the gossip of the day affords, about the same personage is worthy of commendation if correctly given.

The general rage for fiery among American females called out a very able and readable editorial in a late number of the New York Times. The writer advances the theory that the "love of fire" is in fact the parent of miserable matrimony and divorce, and gives the reasons for his belief. Certain it is that the propensity for extravagant dressing that pervades all classes is most pernicious. The lack of taste displayed in dressing for the street and for public assemblies, the same as for a drawing-room, is ever open to just censure.

THE GREAT COUNSEL FEES CASE.
SCHOONMAKER & COOPER AGAINST THE COUNTY.

Continued.
Marius Schoonmaker on the Stand.

Tuesday, July 29.
The court convened a little after 9 o'clock this morning, and the examination of Mr. Schoonmaker was continued by his counsel. The trial to-day was an extremely lively one, as counsel were unusually fiery, and their speeches were pithy and pointed enough to satisfy the most radical spectator. There were present during the day a number of people, who showed great interest in the examination. Mr. Fowler did not give over his witness for cross-examination until about half-past four in the afternoon, though in the meantime Mr. Scott, referee in the Broadhead case was examined.

Mr. Moak then took the witness, and his examination was very sharp, close and searching, causing many comments among the people who heard him of his marked ability in the cross-examination of a witness. A LAMMER KING. The principal portion of the morning was occupied in the introduction and reading of various documentary evidence, being pleadings, &c., in the case of the Board of Supervisors against the First National Bank of Rondout, McKim, Rouse, Van Nostrand, Poland and Pells.

After an interview with their clients the counsel of the Board said they had come to the conclusion to litigate the three items, amounting to \$7,000, to which they had objected Monday. This admits evidence in relation to the bond matters.

Marius Schoonmaker was resumed upon the direct examination as to the services performed in regard to the items comprising in all \$7,000. As to the bond matters, he testified that he had reported a matter to a committee of the Board, and recommended their prosecution; that was the trial before Referee Scott; also reported to the Board directly on February 11th, 1873; thinks he was employed in the matter in actual work two or three days, and that his services are worth \$500.

As to the bounty frauds, he was engaged in it in the spring of 1872, and had discovered the frauds since the 19th of November, when they amounted to over \$200,000, and nearly \$400,000; gave probably two months' time to the investigation before November 19th, and about a month after that date; considered those services worth \$3,000; think the investigation subsided to November 19th worth more than that prior; should say \$2,000 before and \$3,000 after November 19th.

Witness was then examined as to some length as to the Cockfield transfer on the \$27,000 mortgage, and stated his services in that matter were worth \$500; also that he paid out \$75 in expenses.

The claimants then introduced various documents, such as releases, assignments, &c., occupying the time until about 12 o'clock.

CROSS-EXAMINATION. When, in the afternoon, Mr. Scott, Mr. Schoonmaker's cross-examination was temporarily suspended.

David A. Shaw was then sworn and testified: I reside in Newburgh; am a lawyer; practiced law since 1850; was the referee in the Broadhead case; was tried last fall—October—at Kingston; Messrs. Schoonmaker and Cooper appeared for plaintiff in that case;

us that they didn't think it would pass; I don't recollect whether the committee stated a movement had been made to rescind the resolution they had passed, giving us power to commence any suit if we deemed it advisable; I don't recollect whether the committee stated a movement had been made to rescind the resolution they had passed, giving us power to commence any suit if we deemed it advisable; I don't recollect whether the committee stated a movement had been made to rescind the resolution they had passed, giving us power to commence any suit if we deemed it advisable.

The witness was then cross-examined at considerable length as to the time occupied in the reference, and the examination of the minutes of the trial consumed nearly a half hour, comparisons between the original and printed minutes being made.

I knew nothing of the case whatever except as it was disclosed to me by the evidence upon the trial and the argument of the counsel; as to the real evidence my recollection is that Mr. Broadhead was sworn on the part of the people, and the case rested on his evidence; there was also documentary evidence introduced by the people; Mr. Broadhead was cross-examined at great length. The plaintiff claimed Mr. Broadhead was a defaulter to the extent of some \$97,000; the result, of my report was I decided that the county was indebted to Broadhead from \$4,000 to \$5,000; I based my judgment upon what took place before me; I had no knowledge of outside circumstances; Mr. Schoonmaker called numerous authorities; I have no doubt the whole of them had some bearing upon the case; one of the legal questions was that Mr. Broadhead had loaned certain money by direction of the New Bond committee and taken for those moneys certain securities; another question was that of the loss of \$25,000 in bonds; that loss was proven by Mr. Broadhead and Poland; don't remember the question being asked as to whether or not the loss was due to the excess of Mr. Broadhead himself. Then there was the question of certain commission, as to whether he was entitled to recover upon those; upon that question several members of the Board were examined; there was a question as to the liability of the defendants for bonds that had been taken by the members of the bond committee; also the question of the settlement of the County Treasurer's account with the State Comptroller; the evidence of the defendant did not correspond with the documentary evidence; the result was created a conflict between it and his testimony; he claimed to attempt to show by the documentary evidence that the county was indebted to him \$4,000 and upwards for non-resident taxes paid which had never been paid; also the question of the recovery of the county evidence that he was mistaken about it; think all the attorneys submitted briefs except Mr. Fowler, whose authorities I noted down as cited in his argument.

Re-direct examination. No proposed findings of fact were submitted on either side; I heard the report of the committee and I thought the account was not accurate, and I made upon it a plan of my own instead of following the report.

Re-cross examination. No book was produced stating the number of bonds issued, the persons to whom issued, where they were sold, or anything of that kind; there was some evidence of the number of bonds issued; no list of bonds was produced; there was evidence of how many were sold, but not where they were sold; no evidence as to whom they were sold; no attempt made to prove that; no evidence was given by any members of the committee who made the examination as to the fact that they didn't take the bonds and didn't know how they were taken; no evidence upon that subject except by Messrs. Broadhead and Poland; I now have no recollection of that some of the members of the committee were examined upon that matter; six members comprised the investigating committee; am not positive of them were sworn on the trial.

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Marius Schoonmaker then cross-examined and testified: I did not collect and pay over into the County Treasury a single dollar out of any of those proceedings; not a single dollar was collected; I first began the investigation in this whole matter as a member of the Citizens' Committee; my connection with the matter began with the examination of the accounts of Mr. Broadhead; it didn't seem to me that the Board was not satisfied with the examination of his accounts; I was appointed by the Board of Supervisors; I understood I was appointed one of the Citizens' Committee by the Board of Supervisors, through a petition to the Board. We went to a certain extent with the examination but did not proceed far owing to Mr. Broadhead's sickness; the Board then re-appointed the Board; I signed that report; I think two or three reports were drawn regarding the matter; I don't think I drew them all; I think I drew the principal one, which was signed by the entire Committee and sent to the Board. We claimed to recover the penalty on the bond, which was \$100,000; in the complaint we claimed that Mr. Broadhead was deficient \$97,000 and dollars; we had examined when we made the report Mr. B's accounts, papers, vouchers and assets sufficiently to satisfy ourselves of his delinquency. Subsequently I presented a claim to the Supervisors of \$300 for my services as member of the Citizens' Committee and was allowed \$100; I presented the claim November 12th, 1872, and it was audited some time in Nov.; I think I drew the money in March 1873; can't tell whether I drew my money before my authority was revoked; on the same day or the next day after Nov. 11th, 1873, I presented a bill to the Board for counsel fee and services in the Broadhead matter for \$750, which was audited at \$500; I drew the \$500 the same time I drew the \$100; during the session of the Board I submitted a report of my proceedings; I know of the passage of the resolution of Nov. 20th, 1873; and know its substance; the committee called upon myself and Mr. Cooper; after that I presented a communication to the committee. I was not informed by the committee that it was claimed the resolution would confer such powers upon

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Marius Schoonmaker then cross-examined and testified: I did not collect and pay over into the County Treasury a single dollar out of any of those proceedings; not a single dollar was collected; I first began the investigation in this whole matter as a member of the Citizens' Committee; my connection with the matter began with the examination of the accounts of Mr. Broadhead; it didn't seem to me that the Board was not satisfied with the examination of his accounts; I was appointed by the Board of Supervisors; I understood I was appointed one of the Citizens' Committee by the Board of Supervisors, through a petition to the Board. We went to a certain extent with the examination but did not proceed far owing to Mr. Broadhead's sickness; the Board then re-appointed the Board; I signed that report; I think two or three reports were drawn regarding the matter; I don't think I drew them all; I think I drew the principal one, which was signed by the entire Committee and sent to the Board. We claimed to recover the penalty on the bond, which was \$100,000; in the complaint we claimed that Mr. Broadhead was deficient \$97,000 and dollars; we had examined when we made the report Mr. B's accounts, papers, vouchers and assets sufficiently to satisfy ourselves of his delinquency. Subsequently I presented a claim to the Supervisors of \$300 for my services as member of the Citizens' Committee and was allowed \$100; I presented the claim November 12th, 1872, and it was audited some time in Nov.; I think I drew the money in March 1873; can't tell whether I drew my money before my authority was revoked; on the same day or the next day after Nov. 11th, 1873, I presented a bill to the Board for counsel fee and services in the Broadhead matter for \$750, which was audited at \$500; I drew the \$500 the same time I drew the \$100; during the session of the Board I submitted a report of my proceedings; I know of the passage of the resolution of Nov. 20th, 1873; and know its substance; the committee called upon myself and Mr. Cooper; after that I presented a communication to the committee. I was not informed by the committee that it was claimed the resolution would confer such powers upon

us that they didn't think it would pass; I don't recollect whether the committee stated a movement had been made to rescind the resolution they had passed, giving us power to commence any suit if we deemed it advisable; I don't recollect whether the committee stated a movement had been made to rescind the resolution they had passed, giving us power to commence any suit if we deemed it advisable; I don't recollect whether the committee stated a movement had been made to rescind the resolution they had passed, giving us power to commence any suit if we deemed it advisable.

The witness was then cross-examined at considerable length as to the time occupied in the reference, and the examination of the minutes of the trial consumed nearly a half hour, comparisons between the original and printed minutes being made.

I knew nothing of the case whatever except as it was disclosed to me by the evidence upon the trial and the argument of the counsel; as to the real evidence my recollection is that Mr. Broadhead was sworn on the part of the people, and the case rested on his evidence; there was also documentary evidence introduced by the people; Mr. Broadhead was cross-examined at great length. The plaintiff claimed Mr. Broadhead was a defaulter to the extent of some \$97,000; the result, of my report was I decided that the county was indebted to Broadhead from \$4,000 to \$5,000; I based my judgment upon what took place before me; I had no knowledge of outside circumstances; Mr. Schoonmaker called numerous authorities; I have no doubt the whole of them had some bearing upon the case; one of the legal questions was that Mr. Broadhead had loaned certain money by direction of the New Bond committee and taken for those moneys certain securities; another question was that of the loss of \$25,000 in bonds; that loss was proven by Mr. Broadhead and Poland; don't remember the question being asked as to whether or not the loss was due to the excess of Mr. Broadhead himself. Then there was the question of certain commission, as to whether he was entitled to recover upon those; upon that question several members of the Board were examined; there was a question as to the liability of the defendants for bonds that had been taken by the members of the bond committee; also the question of the settlement of the County Treasurer's account with the State Comptroller; the evidence of the defendant did not correspond with the documentary evidence; the result was created a conflict between it and his testimony; he claimed to attempt to show by the documentary evidence that the county was indebted to him \$4,000 and upwards for non-resident taxes paid which had never been paid; also the question of the recovery of the county evidence that he was mistaken about it; think all the attorneys submitted briefs except Mr. Fowler, whose authorities I noted down as cited in his argument.

Re-direct examination. No proposed findings of fact were submitted on either side; I heard the report of the committee and I thought the account was not accurate, and I made upon it a plan of my own instead of following the report.

Re-cross examination. No book was produced stating the number of bonds issued, the persons to whom issued, where they were sold, or anything of that kind; there was some evidence of the number of bonds issued; no list of bonds was produced; there was evidence of how many were sold, but not where they were sold; no evidence as to whom they were sold; no attempt made to prove that; no evidence was given by any members of the committee who made the examination as to the fact that they didn't take the bonds and didn't know how they were taken; no evidence upon that subject except by Messrs. Broadhead and Poland; I now have no recollection of that some of the members of the committee were examined upon that matter; six members comprised the investigating committee; am not positive of them were sworn on the trial.

Re-direct Examination. I think Mr. Lyon was sworn; also Joseph T. Tutill and Hal Litchfield; I don't recollect whether or not I spoke of that; think Mr. Schoonmaker in his argument touched on all the legal questions raised. To Mr. Moak—I don't think Chas. Broadhead or Abram A. Deyo were sworn on the trial; Deyo may have been; I think it appeared Poland was the Deputy; it did not appear that Chas. Broadhead had been in the act of having access to this safe, or that he had a key to the safe, or that he was about the building where the property was being examined, while it was being examined; or that he had anything to do with the bonds or any of the papers in the safe at any time; don't recollect Mr. Morgan Emerson being sworn; don't think Mr. Webb was sworn; Mr. Schoonmaker was sworn, or Messrs. Hasbrouck, Cockfield and I; now I am not recollecting that showed the manner of keeping the key in the Treasurer's book; no question asked as to what had become of the books; no attempt to get the books out court; think no memorandum was called for showing what had become of the bonds; think Tutill was one of the defendants in that case and one of the bondsmen of Mr. Fowler.

TELEGRAPH.

REGULAR DISPATCHES TO DAILY FREEMAN.

FOREIGN.
RUSSIA.
Khiva Quiet.
St. Petersburg, July 29.—St. Petersburg official dispatches from Gen. Kaufmann report that tranquility prevails in Khiva. The health of the troops is good. The transportation of the franchised slaves to Persia and elsewhere has begun.

FRANCE.
President MacMahon's Message.
Versailles, July 29.—In the Assembly today the treaties of commerce with Great Britain and Belgium concluded by the Duke de Broglie were approved.

A message from President MacMahon regarding the Assembly was received and read. The President says he will answer for the preservation of order during the recess, and will insure the maintenance of respect for the authority of the Assembly. He points out the happy results of concord between the government and the Assembly, among which he specifies the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army. Alluding to the evacuation of the soil by the German troops now fast approaching completion, he makes a grateful acknowledgment of the successful negotiations of President Thiers to that end, and praises the Eastern Departments for their loyalty and the French people for their patriotism and abnegation in the projected trial they have undergone. The committee, he adds, will never cease to feel a sense of its dignity when it remembers what a price it has paid for peace. But noisy manifestations of joy over the event should not be indulged in, peace is the first necessity, and the government is resolved to maintain it. Assurances are received daily of the loyalty of the foreign powers. The President closes his message by declaring that he shall continue the policy indicated by the frequent and unanimous vote of the Assembly.

At the conclusion of the reading there were cheers from the Right and Centre benches. The permanent committee of the Assembly has resolved to sit every two weeks during the recess. An amendment offered by the Left making the sittings weekly, was rejected. The committee holds its first regular session on the 13th prox.

SPAIN.
A Government Success.
Madrid, July 29.—The loyal troops in Seville moved against the insurgents yesterday. After two hours

